Bombay Gazette

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

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NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT's Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 12th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "HIGGINSON" 453 Tons WM., HOGG, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail on the 25th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "LINTIN," 553 Tons, J. GILLMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her cargo engaged wil sail on the 25th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 12th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 15th Inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 12th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the 27th Instant.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th June, 1840.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship "INGLIS" of 1,400 Tons, Captain STEAD, will have prompt despatch. For Passage only apply to Messrs. B. and A. HORMASJEE, or to Capt. STEAD at the office, where plans of her very superior and lofty accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 12th June, 1840.

SPARS.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of SPRUCE SPARS, from 50 to 70 feet in length, and from 9 to 11 Inches diameter, apply at the office of

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

12th June, 1840.

PORT WINE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of superior old PORT WINE, now landing ex- "Higginson," price Rupees 20 per dozen.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

12th June 1840.

NOTICE.

THE half yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will reassemble on Saturday the 13th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. to decide on such propositions as were submitted last Saturday the 6th.

By order of the Committee.

Byculla Club House, 12th June 1840.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., have received for Sale on Commission, the following Rifles and Guns, a first rate Rifle by Nock.. Rs. 200

A ditto ditto most completely fitted up in case, carries an ounce Ball..... Rs. 400

A Beautiful double barrelled Gun in case complete by Purdey ,, 400

A Rifle in case complete by Williams..... ,, 200

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND .CO. will sell by Public Auction at Comatty Poorah at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 15th Instant, an upper Roomed House with a piece of ground measuring 115 Feet in length and 40 Feet in breadth.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Quarter Master of H. M. 17th Regiment, will receive Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for Bills at Thirty days sight on Messrs. COX AND CO. Army Agents, Craig's Court, Charing Cross London, to the amount of £250 or thereabout. The Tenders to be for even sums of not less than 50 £ each, and to be delivered at Poona on or before the 25th Instant.—Poona, 5th June, 1840.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS.

ON Thursday the 18th instant, SMITH and Co., will expose for Sale by Public outcry, Several Hundred Volumes of Books, of which Catalogues will be published. Amongst the rest, is a choice Selection of Medical works, the property of an individual lately deceased.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LAWRENCE BARETTO begs to announce to his Customers and the Public in general, that he has received an Invoice of Bloom Raisins, also the following Articles, which he has exposed for Sale at his Shop in Hummum Street, No. 9, and also at Cantonment Bazar Poona:—

Figs, Dutch Cheese, Spermacetti Candles, White and Brown Soap, Red Herrings, Kegs of Pickled Herrings, Europe Hams, Tongues, Bacon and Pork, Fresh and Salted Salmon Fish, Anchovy Paste, Europe Shoes of different sizes, Manilla Cheroots, Nos. 4 and 5, Wall Clocks, Bass's, Alsopp's and Elliot's Beer in Hogsheads, Sets of German Silver Spoons, Forks, &c. complete, containing 100 pieces, and a variety of other articles.

L. B. also begs to acqnaint that the above Articles are of the best quality, and received by the latest Ships arrived here.

Fort, Hummum Street, No. 9.
12th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.—Bombay, 12th June 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 12th June 1840.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1840.

Lieutenant J. Jacob, of the artillery, resumed charge on the 13th ultimo, of his duties as superintendent of experiments in boring for water in Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1840.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to be second assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat, and to act as first assistant at the same station.

Mr. W. Simson, to act as principal collector and magistrate of Surat, and to act as first assistant at the same station.

Mr. W. Simson, to act as principal collector and magistrate of Surat,

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1840.

Mr. A. Bettington, second assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1840.

Mr. C. Price, acting first assistant collector, received charge of the principal collectorate of Surat, from Mr. Forbes, on the 1st instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1840.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Malet, political agent, in charge of the sequestered district of Pitlaad, is extended up to 28th April last.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

Mr. William Courtney, assumed charge on the 2nd instant, of the office of political superintendent of Sawant Warree.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1840,

P. W. LeGeyt Esq. senior magistrate of police, and revenue judge at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 4th instant, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan, on urgent private affairs.

E. F. Danvers Esq. is appointed to act as senior, and R. F. Barra Esq. as junior magistrate of police, during the absence of Mr. LeGeyt.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

The Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, have been pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the 14th ultimo.

Narayen Dinnanathjee, to be 2nd native interpreter and translator to the Supreme Court, and interpreter to the grand jury, and Mahomed Yoonoos Haffiz, to be interpreter and translator in the Arabic and Persian languages.

R. Mills Esquire, acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, resumed charge of those offices on the 30th ultimo, under leave of absence granted to him on the 8th of April last.

A. Bell Esq. puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adwlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 1st proximo, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1840.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Hall, of the 3rd regiment Madras light cavalry, to be post master at Sholapore.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1840.

A. K. Corfield Esquire, is allowed an extension, until the date of the departure of the ship "Inglis," of the leave of absence granted to him, on the 23rd April last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1840.

No. 54 of 1840.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant Winn, Mr. Midshipman A. Ford is promoted to Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

No. 55 of 1840.—Mr. Midshipman Timbrell, is suspended the Service, for habitual drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and contempt of authority, until the pleasure of the Hon'ble Court of Directors is known.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*
Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1840.

No. 383 of 1840.—Mr. Apothecary Wright, is appointed to the medical charge of the Poona Auxilliary Horse at Seroor.

No. 384 of 1840.—1st Hospital Assistant Rahim Khan, attached to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is admitted to the subordinate medical service, with rank as an Hospital Assistant, from the 1st May 1821.

No. 385 of 1840.—Surgeon James Burnes, K. H. is appointed Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, in succession to Surgeon C. Downey proceeded to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1840.

No. 386 of 1840.—With reference to the General Order of the 1st instant (No. 378) the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Subsidiary Orders, as to the mode in which the Donation Batta is to be drawn.

1st. The claims of all deceased European Officers and Men are to be included in the Abstracts of Companies, Detachments or Departments, and it will be particularly specified in the column of Remarks, in the Nominal Roll accompanying each Bill, whether the heirs or assigns of the deceased are present, as only in the case of their presence, will the amount be issued by Pay Masters for the purpose of being paid over under the order and responsibility of Commanding Officers. In cases where the heirs or assigns are not present, the amount drawn will be deducted from the Bills and transferred to the General Treasury by Pay Masters for deposit, until legally claimed. European Soldiers and Native Officers and Men absent from their Corps, will be drawn for on rejoining.

2. The Batta Bills for the Donation will be referred for Audit and Adjustment to the public departments of the Presidencies to which Corps, Departments or Individuals respectively belong.

3. Each Bill will be accompanied by a Nominal Roll of the ranks drawn for in it, agreeably to the following Form; and European Officers who may have been employed on the Staff, or who may have been intermediately transferred to Regiments not serving with the Army, or who may be absent on leave, will prepare and submit separate Bills, supported by Certificates of service beyond the Bolan Pass.

Roll of Officers, Staff, Non-Commissioned, Privates or Troopers, belonging to Regiments erving with the Army of the Indus, who advanced beyond the Bolan Pass, before the 18th November 1839.

Rank and Names.	Company or Department	Date of Casualty and where.	Date & nature of leave of absence.	Remarks.
Colonel.....				
Lieut. Celonel ...				
Major..... ...				
&c....				
&c....				
&c.....				

Examined E. F. Adjutant. A. B. Comg. the Company. C. D. Comg. the Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1840.

No. 387 of 1840.—The Overseer to be detached to Mhow, as directed by General Order dated the 2nd instant (No. 379) is to be one of the European now at the Head Quarters of the Engineer Corps, who will be selected to act in that capacity.

No. 388 of 1840.—The leave granted to Brevet Captain S. Parr, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in General Order, No. 192, dated 21st March last, is extended on the same account to the 30th instant.

No. 389 of 1840.—With reference to General Order, No. 346, dated 14th ultimo, an extension of leave until the 12th instant, to remain at Mahableshwar, for the benefit of his health, is granted to Lieutenant R. Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 390 of 1840.—Lieutenant W. S. Jacob, 1st Assistant Grand Trigonometrical Survey, received charge of his Office from Captain Shortrede on the 22nd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1840.

No. 391 of 1840.—The following appointment is made.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. D. Stuart, to be Adjutant, to fill a vacancy.—Date of appointment, 22nd May 1840.

No. 392 of 1840.—The following Native promotions are made.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Boodnac Ramnac to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Woomed Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Bhowanee Sing dismissed by the sentence of a Native General Court Martial,—Date of Rank, 24th April 1840.

Color Havildar Sooba to be Jemedar, vice Shik Ali dismissed by the sentence of a Native General Court Martial.—Do. do. do.

Bombay Caste, 10th June 1840.

No. 393 of 1840.—The following Order is confirmed:—

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, dated Rajcote 9th May 1840, appointing Lieutenant Black, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, until further orders.

No. 394 of 1840.—A Regimental order dated the 27th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Meade to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File, proceeding to the Northern Concan, is confirmed.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23rd May 1840.

At a general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore on Thursday the 9th of April 1840, Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—First. "For having, in the years 1838 and 1839, when commanding the 1st regiment of Cavalry, Oude auxiliary force, knowingly made false musters of men and horses, in the following instances.

"First instance In.—having enrolled, as having been entertained on the 1st of April, and 1st and 3rd of May 1838, four Sowars, who never served in the regiment, and whose ficitious names were continued on the rolls to November 1839.

"Second instance.—In having enrolled, as having been entertained as Sowars, at various dates, between April 1838 and July 1839, fifteen boys incapable of performing the duties of Sowars, whose names were continued on the rolls unti

diptain (now Major) Newbery was ordered to scharge them on the 1st October 1839.

"Third instance.—In having returned as present, on the 1st October 1839, Jemedar Nubee Bux, who was then absent from the regiment.

"Fourth instance.—In having returned as present, on the 1st October, 1st November and 1st December 1839, Sowar Emambux Khan, who had died on the 13th of September of the same year.

Second Charge.—"For having appropriated to his own use, a sum of uncertain amount, but not less than one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight Rupees, drawn on account of the four fictitious Sowars referred to in the first instance of the first charge."

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion, that the prise Captain (now Major) Carles Newbery, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry is.

"Guilty of the first instance of the first charge.
"Guilty of the second instance of the first charge.
"Guilty of the third instance of the first charge.
"Guilty of the fourth instance of the first charge.
"Not Guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the whole of the first charge, does sentence him the said Captain (now Major) Cales Newbery to be cashiered."

The finding upon the first charge, and the sentence thereon, approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS *General*,
Commander in Chief East Indies.

21*st May* 1940.

Recommendation by the Court.—"—The court having discharged a painful duty, by awarding the sentence imperatively called for the articles of war, unanimously begs, by an earnest recommendation in his behalf, most respectfully to solicit His Excellency's leniency towards the prisoner.

"The Court grounds this recommendation on the firm conviction, that greatly as the prisoner has swerved from the strict path of duty, he has been led astray by an error in judgment, having its basis in an anxious desire for the good of this corps, unwarped by pecuniary considerations or feelings of private emolument.

"The Court begs further to adduce in behalf of the prisoner, the high character he has hitherto sustained as an Officer, during a period of eighteen years service; and it therefore ventures to express a fervent hope, that justice may be mercy, and its appeal to His Excellency's prerogative may not be made in vain."

Whereupon the Court was instructed to reconsider their finding on the 2nd Charge, and assembled according on the 7th *May* 1840.

Finding on the 2nd Charge.—"The Court now finds the prisoner Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, guilty of having drawn the sum of fourteen hundred, and ninety-eight Rupees, on account of the four fictitious Sowars, but acquits him of having appropriated it to his own use, it having been shown that the greater part has been expended for the purpose of the corps, and the remainder not being more than was likely to be relqured for the same object.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, guilty of so much of the second charge, does sentence him to refund the whole of the fourteen hundred and ninety eight Rupees to the state."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J NICOLLS *General*,
21*st May* 1840. *Commander in Chief*,
East Indies.

Recommendation by the Court—"The Court again begs respectfully to impress upon His Excellency its conviction, that the prisoner was not guided in his conduct by considerations of private advantage, but from a misguided zeal for the efficiency of his regiment, and under this feeling, begs to solicit His Excellency's clemency in his behalf."

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief is exceedingly sorry, that such a trial as this should have been called for: that a field officer should have been arraigned for making false musters, a crime which, carried to any extent, would sap the foundation of our strength: might be followed by similar frauds in all the minor ranks; and which compromises that which Officers cannot but consider as most precious, integrity of word and action.

Whatever provident, advantageous, or charitable purpose these false musters were intended to sever, Major Newbery had no right so to us them. He must have known both the guilt and the penalty; but he risked his profession and character, rather then solicit Brigadier Anquetil's consent to the adoption of any one of those measures, or his advice thereon.

The Court has twice endeavoured to turn His Excellency from the strict performance of his duty regarding this trial; to the recommendation of a court most respectably composed he yields, because he believes that no other Officer of his army has ventured for many years to follow such a course, and because he now thinks, that no other Officer will be rash enough to do it.

After such an example and warning, it is almost unnecessary to say, that the law will be rigidly administered in future cases.

Major Newbery is to be released, and to return to his regiment, refunding according to the sentence, the sum of Rupees one thousand four hundred and ninety eight (Rupees 1,498) to the Pay Master of Cawnpore.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th May 1840.

The Commander in Chief having had under consideration the inconvenience occasionally experienced from the operation of the General Orders of the 25th June 1832 is pleased to reduce the period which an Officer must serve before he shall be deemed eligible to be apointed a member of a general court martial, to two years; but His Excellency desires, that the alteration now authorized in the period of probation, may not be applied, under any circumstances, to members or superintending officers of courts of request, in regard to whom and to young Officers, the regulation of 1832 above quoted is to be strictly acted upon.

J. R. RUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th.—Lieuteant Woodward, 1st B. E. Regt. from England.
Ditto do.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Carter, from Ditto.
Ditto do.—Cadet J. Collett, from Ditto.
Ditto do.—Lieut. Rollo, 50th Regiment from Ditto.

DEPARTURE.

June 11th.—Ensign W. B. Shubrick, 25th Regt. N. I to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—June 9th.—Ship Queen Victoria, J. Coaner, Master, from London 27th February.

Do. 10th.—Ship Abel Gower, John Henderson, Master, from London 29th December.—*Passengers.* R. W. D Arcy, Cadet.

Do. do.—Ship Hindoostan, J. Campbell, Master from Greenock, 22d Febrnary

Do. do.—Ship Wilson, P. Hornston, Master, from Liverpool, 29th January.

Do. do.—Ship Inglis, J. Ferrier, Master, from London. 18th February.—*Passengers* Lieut. Woodward, Lieut. Rollo, Dr. Carter, Mr. Collett cadet, 6 Engineers, 154 Recruits 11 Women, 5 Children.

Do. do.—Barque British King, W. Watson, Master, from Clyde 27th January.

Do. do.—Ship Earl of Durham, R. Tindal, Master, from Loudon and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers* Messrs. A. Kane, G. Young, Neale and Mellar,

Do. 11th.—Barquo Ann, W. Jeffrey, Master, from London 29th February,—*Passengers* Revds. G. Weigh, J. Miller, M. Fritz, H. Mengert and F. Ammon Missionaries, S. Lowry Cadet, J. A. Anderson, Do. G. A. Wahab Do.

Do. do.—Ship Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master, from Liverpool 27th February.

DEPARTURES.—June 11th.—American Ship Brenda, W. B. Smith, Master, to Aden and Mocha,

Do. do,—Ship John Knox, J. Thompson, Do. to Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	22d June.
Inglis..	B. & A Hormasjee.. ...	London ..	10th June
James Pattison.	MacVicar Burn & Co.....	London ..	Dispatch
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Regular..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondolier.....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes.....	Higginson and Co	Liverpool	In May
Shannon..	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
W. Sharples....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th May
E. Lancaster..	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverp ool	Dispatch
Bucephalus.. ..	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde....	
Maria.....	Macvicar Burn and co.. ..		
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and Co.....		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co	Singapore.	In May
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies and Co.....	Singapoor.	In May
Kusrovie..	E. Framjoe ..	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste.. ..	T, Jefferies and co	Bourbon..	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy.	China....	
Ceylon Govt... Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith and co...	Columbo.	Uncertain.
Lady Grant.. ..	.....		
Shaw Allum....	E. Framjee....	Calcutta..	Dispatch
Tinamara.	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clarke..	Remington&co.		
Helen..			

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	2nd April
Thetis.....	Do. Do....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & Co.	London ..	15th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	1st March
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Monarch.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	27th March
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&C	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	F. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Calcutta.....	Dirom, Cart.&Co	Liverpool.	17th Mar.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th Mar.
Tweed.....	.....	.....	15th Do.
Lord Auckland	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	25th Feb.
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth. .	Dirom, Carter&C	London ..	
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmorelan	.....	Hull.....	18th March
John Garrow.	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon.....	DiromCarter&Co.	Lanelly...	
Colchester ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker.....	.....	Do.. ..	do.
Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb,

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Raptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Asiatic Squares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahammdy, Doulut Savoy, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittambe, Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Cartherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark. Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria Abel Gower. Hindoostan. Wilson British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, and Caledona.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 29th.—English Barque Ariel, W. Warden, from China 11th and Singapore 29th April.

☞ Resolution, Adam Lodge, Merlin and Alexander Johnston arrived off Calcutta yesterday, and Lydia at Cooly Bazar ditto.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Resolution.—Lieutenant William Edmonstone MacLeod, 20th Regt. Bombay N. I., and Monsieur Kemssal.

Per Alexander Johnston.—Gurney Turner, Assistant Surgeon H. E. I. C.; Richard Owen Davidson, ditto; Leonard R. Christopher, Pilot Service, and J. H. Frith, Cadet H. E. I. C.

The Bhagarutty, in tow of the H. C. Steamer Jumna, returned from Allahabad yesterday morning, with the following Passengers:—From Dinapore.—Mrs. Lithgow and 2 children; Captain Crawdace and Mr. Mackenzie, from Benares.—Newab Besooroden and Aga Mahomed Khan.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Adam Lodge spoke the Ship Blake, from Hobart Town, bound to Calcutta, out 2 days, with detachment of 21st Regt. on board, in Lat. 20d.00'S. 99d. 13'E.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

30th.—Champion, W. Pike, for the Mauritius, in 4 or 5 days.

DEPARTURES FOM CALCUTTA.

29th.—Nassarauth Shaw, Edwards, for Singapore and China, Lawrence, William Ellwood, for Berbice.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Anna Robertson, for London.—Dr. Newmarch.

VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

FRIDAY, MAY 29. 1840.

Diamond Harbour.—Louisa Munro passed down at 1-15 P. M.

Kedgeree.—H. M. S. Childers, remains.—Brilliant still on shore—Lady Clifford and Jessy outward-bound remain.—Lord Amherst on shore on Jellingham Sand, off Mud Point.—Felicity and Abbotsford passed down at noon.

Saugor.—Hermina remain.—Sarah and Hope gone to Sea on the 28th instant.

WEATHER AND THRMOMETER.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1840.

At Diamond Harbour.—Thermometer 88½. First part strong S. W.; latter part fresh S. Winds and fine weather.

At Kedgeree.—Thermometer 91. Strong S. W. winds and hazy.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
12th Friday.....	9 8	9 27
13th Saturday.....	9 49	10 10
14th Sunday.....	10 33	10 51

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May 29th.
Delhi..	„ 27th.
Agra.....	„ 30th.
Madras.....	„ 30th.
Ceylon.....	„ 21st.
Maulmain..	April 1st.
Singapoor.....	April 28th.
China.....	April 41th.
Australia..	Feb. 25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 12—Friday.—{ Surrrender of the Peishwa, and fall of Malligaum 1818.
13—Saturday.
14—Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
15—Monday.—{ Hurricane at Bombay unprecedented as regards the amount of damage sustained by the property on the Island and the Shipping in the Harbour, 1837.
—Full Moon.
16—Tuesday.
17—Wednesday.—St. Alban.
18—Thursday.—{ King William IV. died, 1837. Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK,—11TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36....	at	98 4	to	98 12
4 per Cent—1832	33. ..	at	104	to	104 8

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 12, 1840.

ARRIVED June 10. Ship Hindoostan, J. Campbell, Master, from Greenock 22nd February; Do. Ship *Wilson*, P. Hornston, Master from Liverpool 29th January; Do. Ship *Inglis*, J. Ferrier, Master, from London 18th February; Do. Barque *Abel Gower*, J. Henderson, Master, from London 29th December; Do. Barque *Ann*, W. Jeffrey. Master, from London 19th Feb.; Do. Barque *Caledonia*, H. Cammlel Master, from Liverpool 27th Feb.; Do. Barque *British King*, W. Watson, Master, from Clyde, 27th January; Do. Ship *Earl of Durhan*, R. Tindal, Master, from London and Cape of Good Hope.

IT is all times an unpleasant thing to make an apology but it is better to offer one than be compelled We therefore beg to say to our very good friends the Public, that the printing of our Paper has been delayed for the last few issues by two accidents to our Presses which most untowardly happened on two successive publishing days. We have very lately removed our establishment to the present building and our Presses were of course obliged to be taken to pieces. In putting them together again a slight fault of the mechanist, nearly caused a very bad accident. We trust now that all will go on as gaily as a Marriage Bell.

WE have received letters from Candahar up to the 6th May, but they contain no news of importance. All things were dear except grain which was selling at 7½ Seers per Candahar rupee, Camels were selling for from 130 to 150 rupees each. The Parsee Shopkeepers had arrived, but charged such a price for every article that it was ruination to deal with them. The following were some of their *very moderate charges* Brandy per. Doz. Rs. 84. Wine do 60 to 72. Soap 1 rupee a Cake. Paper per Quire 2 rupees. Gin 12 Rs. for a small square Bottle. Tea per Seer 15 Rs. Candahar is improving in appearance. New Shops are to be seen springing up in the long Streets and well supplied with goods.

"We left Zumeendaver with the force on the 12th of April returning via Girishk to this place a very tedious and disagreeable march. We had 3 rivers to cross. The first though generally a mere insignificant Stream (from the quantity of rain which had fallen and the melting of the Snow) had swollen to such a degree that we had great difficulty in crossing it. We lost 4 Men and were lucky enough to be able to save many others who were carried down the current; much private and public property was lost. In crossing the other two rivers we only lost some Muskets although we had great difficulty in the trajet. The country around Candahar is well cultivated for Miles and Miles, and there will be an abundant harvest this year. They were beginning to cut down corn at Gurumsale on the 18th of April and here they will commence in about a month. At Cabool they are on the qui vive about the Russians. The fortifications of Ghizni are now strong. Troops are being ordered about in different directions and it is said a contingent is to be sent to Herat. Orders have been issued to build a cantonment here. The spot chosen is about 4 miles towards the Argondab River. General Nott is still here Commanding. It is getting very hot now and we are all anxiously wishing to get housed."

WE have hitherto refrained from interfering in the subject of the appointment of the Chief Justice to the Education Committee and we may be asked why we do so now? We can only reply we think that much ignorance and twaddle has been displayed in the arguments adduced. Our Contemporary of the *Courier* we conceive to have been perfectly right in stating, that Functionary was not eligible according to the terms of his Judicial Appointment. We quite acquit him of personal hostility or any objection on private grounds. Flattery is at all times base and abject and has an end to serve generally sufficiently grovelling. We shall therefore say nothing on the latter point, but with regard to the bare fact as to whether in this country a high legal authority is a fit and proper person (abstractedly considered) to be a legislator in matters of Native Education," which admits of doubt. The Gentlemen who come as Judges to this Country are generally elevated to the Rank from the Bar at home, a few cases excepted. Their real intercourse with Natives is limited. For though the wickedness, knavery and chicanery of the worst of the Class are brought daily before them, they have little opportunity of studying the better Castes, or of seeing the Native to the best advantage. Moreover they labour under one great disqualification and that is not understanding the languages of the people. With the exception of Sir William Jones who was an enthusiastical Philologist, we know of no great judicial Oriental scholar. A Judge has generally too much of his time occupied and has arrived at too advanced a period of life in India to acquire more than a colloquial knowledge of the Vernacular tongue. If he does not understand the written language he can only trust to others for the Customs and Laws of a People. Moreover in Bombay we have a heterogeneous population. Scarce a street but contains people of different religious opinions, and habits. In drawing up rules for a public system of Education, due regard must be paid to these points, and we humbly conceive in order to get a proper Report and an efficient System, that two or three learned orientalists might find *ample employ in an undivided attention to the subject.* We are glad truly that any Committee has been appointed for no matter, more required adjustment, but we think that the present Committee however justly their labours may ultimately be estimated, will find themselves embarked in an Ocean of discussion which will be vexed with Storms of debate, Quicksands of doubt, and Rocks of difference to split upon. We think their position however honorable anything but enviable. ! ! !

WE have learned with great regret that many of our Parsee friends judging from the tone of previous remarks, had imbibed an opinion that our Journal was to be exclusively conducted upon the principles which guided it formerly. We beg to assure the Parsee Community among whom we have many highly estimable friends, that our Journal now is perfectly free and unbiassed. In our first number we stated our intentions and particularly addressed our Native Friends. We *repeat* those remarks now, as we shall be always steady to one straight forward honorable

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principle which it is our intention to pursue alike through good and bad report viz :

"In announcing that the *Bombay Gazette* has changed hands, we take leave to urge some claim to the consideration of the public for a Journal, which for 51 years, has been its faithful and tried Servant. To the Civil, Military and Naval branches, we look with hope for countenance and support, while at the same time the connection it has had with the Commercial world, leads us to trust for a fair share of patronage from the Mercantile community. Our pages will be open to all fair discussion and liberal and gentlemanlike argument. We are the organ of no peculiar party, but reserve a judgment of our own on all questions, *free and uncontrolled*. Our Motto will in all cases be strictly adhered to. Public Men in their public measures are fair subjects of criticism but personality and such remarks as follow a Man to the Penetralia of domestic privacy shall never find a place in our columns. We trust that many of the old Correspondents of this Journal will continue their favors to the new management, and we shall always study to deserve the kindness of those friends, who have adhered to us through good and bad report. We shall ever preserve a courteous demeanour to our Contemporaries, and will allow no provocation to tempt us to transgress the bounds of decorum, or wound the ears of the polite world by gross retort or brusque and uncivil reply.

Our Politics will be always liberal though not licentious. To our Native Friends also we turn, trusting that a residence of fifteen years among them and a constant intercourse, combined with some knowledge of their Languages, Customs and Laws, together with an extensive personal acquaintance will cause them to view our efforts in a favorable light. We shall be at all times ready to vindicate their just rights, and assist as far as lies in our power in explaining their prejudices, and smoothing the road to a sound state of feeling whenever unappreciated or at issue with their European fellow Citizens. Finally we wish not to be misunderstood, and though anxious to conciliate all parties, we will not be "all things to all people." Delinquency and abuse will meet with reprehension, and tyranny and oppression will feel the lash. Confidence once placed in us will be inviolate, and what we deem proper to publish, we shall ever be ready to maintain and defend."

ALTHOUGH we have been censured by a New Publication for *re* (if he likes it) agitating the subject of the Humaul's, Buggy Wallahs, Boatmen et hoc genus omne, in all due deference to that writer, we shall still be the organ for venting the complaints of the Public on such vexations. We are aware that we owe our misery to the Calcutta Council and have received a deprecatory Memorial to the Clique there from a very humble Petitioner. If she is rather saucy look at the amount of her wrongs ! ! !

TO THE CALCUTTA COUNCIL.

The Petition of Poor Mrs. BOMBAY *humbly sheweth,*

Ye Sages who sit on the brink of the ditch
Which is called Mahratta, consider the stitch,
Which Mrs. Bombay has got in her side,
As I can't get a Vehicle to take a ride
For times are so hard that I can't keep a Van
So I have a Rupee's worth, whenever I can—
And court danger in trips, in a hir'd horse chay
Just three times a Month for 3 rupees a day,
But the drivers are rude, and continually cheat
Which has made me alas! to a Palkee retreat,
But I'm no better off, tho' I have a Palkee,
For the Hamauls won't move wirhout getting a fee.
"Toom Kidher jatè," says Balloo to me,
Says I to Colaba, but says Balloo "says he"
"Six Hamauls want, and take three rupee"
And so really I never *can* get out to tea,
For my last three rupees, as I am a sinner
Went for ice in my beer at my last splendid dinner.
I project a sweet trip from the Island to view
Elephanta's great wonders: But that will not do
For the bunder boat man will not loosen his sail
Till eleven rupees o'er his av'rice prevail
In short ye great Ditchers. I'm cheated and driven
Until Bombay's a hell, instead of a heav'n,
If you will not relieve me I'll have some emeutes
And you'll see what a woman can do—you male Brutes
You'd better ne'er think of coming my way,
Or you'll catch it in style from
MRS. BOMBAY.

WE have observed a long article in the *Englishman* on the late Court Martial on Lieut. Amiel, 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I. Agreeing as we do in the general tenor of the remarks of the innocence of that officer and the consequences a Commander entails upon himself by advancing unfounded charges, we are sure that our brother Editor could not know that the prosecutor on that trial has since proceeded "To that bourne from whence no traveller returns." As our respected Commander in Chief was we have no doubt aware of the fact, he of course abstained from holding out any one to censure over whom the cold grave had closed. In that repositary all resentments should be buried. The maxim *de mortuis &c.* however hacknied is no less amiable, and we trust this matter will be suffered to rest in peace, as no good end can now be attained by its revival and discussion.

OUR Contemporary of the *Madras Herald* is as much mistaken in supposing we are angry with him, as he is in the whole drift and scope of our answer. We have been bred up in the principles of the Christian Faith and have as great a respect for its doctrines and Ministers as he could have profess'd if he were even one of the Clerical Body. What we argue for and aim at is simply this that all attempts at conversion should be openly and fearlessly made as regards the Natives of this Country. We think the Supreme Governments have placed the question on a firm and proper basis. Whenever Christian instruction makes a part of the system of an Aglo Native School let it be made puplic, and then Natives will have the option of sending their Children or not. After such notice has once been issued if a Native attends and expresses his convictions he should be admitted as a true convert to the Church, and receive the right hand of fellowship and Brotherhood from his European fellow Christians. We are, and always, shall be opposed to the system of making Juvenile Converts, thus creating Family Dissensions, and we conceive up to a certain age, Native children as well as European are more generally employed at Ittee Daudo (The Hindoo Trap Ball) their Kites and other Boyish Sports to load their minds with disputes about Dogmas which they can neither understand nor appreciate.

"Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* is angry with us because of our observations on the erroneous and pernicious doctrine broached by him some short time since respecting "the rights of paternity," as he expresses it, in the matter of instruction to the young. We are glad to perceive that notwithstanding his ire, our brother thinks with us it is nonsensical to apprehend danger to *any one* from a knowledge of the principles of the gospel, and that to make converts to Christianity is justifiable. But whilst expressing our pleasure that he agrees with us on these important points, we would ask him why professing these opinions, he is so sensitive lest the missionaries should instil, *without parental consent* into the minds of the Parsee youth the truths of the Bible. If the knowledge of these truths harms not its possessor, (which our brother admits,) and if it be right to do what we can to Christianize others, why call upon the teachers of Christianity to abstain from pressing the tenets of their faith upon the attention of all with whom they come in contact.

What the *Gazette* means in the latter part of his article by "*tampering*" *we are at loss to devine* If the Christian schools at the Western Presidency are conducted on the same plan as similar institutions in *this place*, and we have evident reason to believe that *they are* so, the advice of our contemporary, is needless, and the insanuation conveyed therein far *from creditable* to *himself*. In the General Assembly's School at Madras, for example, the utmost honesty and candour are observed. There is no "tampering," nor is there any concealment whatever as it respects the character of the instruction imparted *to the pupils*. The Bible is openly declared to be the foundation on which all the intellectual and moral training of the school *rests*. "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ", is legibly inscribed on all that the conductors of this excellinstitution say and do. Nor is this the result of a blind zeal, or a bigotted attachment to a particular creed, or set of notions. It is the consequence (however lukewarm professors of the Christian name may sneer at it,) of an enlightened conviction that the paramount obligation rests upon all to whom the tidings of redemption have come to spread the heart gladdening news to every human creature within their reach without respect to age, ran or country."

A NATIVE COMPOSITOR.—Those who go to bed at nine o'clock know little of the pleasures of an Editor's life.—Exempli gratia, having written that this Journal had been the faithful and tried Servant of the Public &c. our "Inferno."—sent us the following sentence to correct. "This Journal having been the beautiful and tried Serjeant of the Public &c."

By the way if Editors are (as our Brother of the *Times* gives out) to *instruct* the public and drill them into wisdom, why the comparison may hold, for our part we had rather entertain. ! !

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

LIEUT. AMIEL'S COURT MARTIAL.

One part of the court-martial upon Lieutenant Amiel of the Bombay army, which was published in yesterday's *Military Chronicle*, coincides rather singularly with the subject of some of the observations which we felt it right to make, during the two last days on the trial of Major Newbery. We allude to the circumstance of a charge being worded in such a manner as to allege no *criminality* in the imputed conduct, and consequently leaving nothing for a court to convict upon. Any of our military readers who may feel interested in a question like this (which may come before them often in their judicial capacity) will, turning to our yesterday's paper, find that Lieutenant Amiel was merely charged with having searched a plundered post bag, in order to peruse what private letters might have been left in it; and that having read these letters, he offered to submit them to the perusal of a brother officer. We are not aware of the purport of his defence, but the finding shews that he satisfied the court that he had not behaved dishonorably; but if we had seen such a charge before we could know the result of the trial, we should at once have asserted that it was easily possible for the detailed procedure to have literally taken place, and yet for the party concerned in it to have been guiltless of impropriety, and even deserving of commendation. An officer finding, in the jungles, perhaps, one of the many post office wallets which we know were intercepted and plundered, in the earlier period of the Indus Army campaign, and observing letters still left in it, but of which the superscription might have become illegible, might consider it his duty to endeavour to ascertain from whom they came, or whom they were intended, in order that either the sender or sendee might have the satisfaction of recovering them; and it is plain that with such an object he might blamelessly endeavour to ascertain their contents. Some portion of those contents also might induce him to think that a particular officer would be likely to afford a clue to the writer, or to the party addressed, and therefore such letter might be submitted to such officer's perusal. In all this there would be nothing dishonest or unbecoming, and so it were ridiculous to frame a charge upon it, which should simply detail the proceeding without asserting a criminal motive, or recording a criminating inference. In the case before the reader, the result of the trial has shown that the conduct of the accused was satisfactorily explainable; but the error on the part of the official military law authorities consisted in their framing, or passing, for submission to a military tribunal a charge which charged nothing, expressly, either criminal or ungentlemanly. A. might charge B. with having gone into his room and taken from his table a certain sum of money, which he, B., afterwards appropriated to his own use; but would that be a sufficient criminal charge; and, supposing a court to try it, would it not seem a mockery, rather than a solemn investigation if it came out that the money thus taken off the table was actually a loan or a gift? The Bombay court, however, acted more intelligently than the Bengal one, for having found no criminality in the charge, they acquitted the prisoner thoroughly, and did not hang a conviction and sentence upon any bit of surplusage that might have happened to have got into it; but yet they did record an imperfect sort of verdict upon one bit of the case, and that was that certain *implied* dishonorableness of conduct was '*not proved*.' How this species of finding has been allowed to creep into court-martial practice, we are at a loss to understand, but we attribute it to the carelessness of confirming authorities. It is sanctioned by the criminal law of *Scotland*; but as the proceedings of courts martial are guided, as far as possible, by the practice of the *English* criminal courts, we know of no sufficient warrant for their giving any criminal verdict, but that of 'guilty' or 'not guilty.' A man who is not *proved* to be guilty is, in the eye of the law of England, *not* guilty; and by that law he is entitled to an unqualified acquittal.—a right of which a verdict of 'not proven' deprives him; and although such verdict is recognised in a Scottish criminal court, it is not by either the practice or analogy of such court that our military courts are governed, and any proceeding which is *therefore* improper, it seems the duty of confirming officers to prevent from being adopted. On the general result of this trial of Lieutenant Amiel, we have some sentiments to express which are applicable to one army as well as to another. Every good feeling of human nature, and of esprit de corps, should operate to prevent a commanding officer from bringing to trial any one under his command, upon charges affecting his professional honor and his moral integrity, unless there was not a doubt in the accuser's mind that the charge was well founded. Even where a man is consciously innocent it is a painful and cruel process for him to go through, to defend himself from accusations which convey an imputation of ignominious conduct; and a too sensitive mind may be utterly crushed by the trial, not withstanding the balm of an honorable acquittal. Therefore when a charge of such a nature is pronounced by the tribunal which investigates it, to be 'frivolous and vecations,' and not intended nor calculated for the good of the judgment is *approved* and confirmed by the Commander-in-chief, we do say that *justice*, both to the service and the arraigned individual, demands that some further degree of example should be made of the accuser, let his station be what it may. In this case not a word of consure proceeds from the Commander-in-chief against a line of conduct which is most discreditable to the character of a commanding officer, and so, of course, injurious to the cause of discipline; and we accordingly think that a most necessary, though a painful duty has been left by Sir Thomas McMahon, very blamefully unperformed.—*Englishman, May* 29.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman*, who is very great as a commentator on Courts Martial, especially when he has a hole to pick in the coat of a Commander-in-Chief, a stray Judge-Advocate, or, failing them, an unfortunate President, had some strictures, in his yesterday's paper, on the proceedings of a General Court Martial recently held at Sukker, on a Lieutenant Amiel, of the Bombay Infantry, in which, as far as the argument goes, we generally concur though we are at a loss to conceive the cause, which can have led the writer to *garble* the case in such a singular manner. "Any of our military readers," says the *Englishman*, "who may feel interested in such a question as this, will, by turning to our yesterday's paper find, that Lieutenant Amiel was charged with having searched a plundered post-bag, in order to peruse what private letters might have been left in it;" but, the fact is, that so far from his having been "merely charged" with rummaging the post-bag, the post-bag affair is contained in an additional charge—the original charge being that of "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at a dinner party at Shahpoor, in Upper Scinde, on or about the 6th day of December 1839, allowed himself to be insulted by having his varacity called into question, and by submitting to be accused of misbehaviour in front of the enemy, without resenting or taking any notice whatever of the said insult."

Had the case been merely as stated by the editorial writer in the *Englishman*, we should have had nothing to say against his article; but, as it is, the greater part of the article is worthless. He speaks of the charge being "so worded as to allege no criminality;" and, consequently, "leaving nothing to convict upon;" but Lieutenant Amiel was specifically charged with "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman in having, &c.," and what more could the greatest stickler for word-formality require than this. The case does not at all resemble that of Major Newberry, nor is it possible, except by starting on totally false premises, to adopt the same line of argument, in any one point, with reference to the two cases. "There is salmons in both," and that is all.

Hoping that our cotemporary will be more careful in future, we shall say no more about this strange blunder; but before we conclude our brief remarks, we must say that we most cordially respond to the sentiments contained in the last paragraphs of the *Englishman's* article. What we have adduced regarding the real charges, brought against Lieutenant Amiel, will, doubtless, strengthen our contemporary's regret that Major Ballimore, who brought these false charges against a young officer under his command, has not been brought before a military tribunal for the cruel and unworthy act. Lieutenant Amiel was fully and honorably acquitted; and yet the officer, who causelessly accused him of cowardice and meanness, is not even so much as censured by the Commander-in-Chief, though the Court had stigmatized one part of Major Ballimore's accusation as "frivolous and vexations." In this we think that Sir Thomas MacMahon has greatly failed in his duty, and that the Army, with one accord, will cry out against the manifest injustice of his forbearance. Misplaced leniency is, oftentimes, even more blameable than undue severity; and, perhas, if we may judge by what has been published, there has seldom been a case, and never, we are sure, since Sir Thomas McMahon took command of the Bombay Army, in which the exercise of due severity has been more called for, that in the disgraceful affair, on which we have been commenting.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY AND ITS IMPROVEMENT.

We observe that our Bombay friends are going a-head rapidly. They have out-stripped us in loyalty, have gotten a cargo of Ice, which the *Bombay Herald* confidently declares to be "an attractive and inviting luxury to all classes," and now they are actually beginning to think of establishing a lottery for the improvement of morals and the metropolis. Now, without feeling ill natured or wishing to express ourselves ill-naturedly, we must say that we hope the good people of Bombay will, in this instance, meet with a failure. We have a lottery in this part, of which we shall be glad to get rid, as soon as ever it suits the convenience of the Government to give up keeping a gambling-booth; and, therefore, we hope earnestly that the sister presidency will not follow the bad example of her demoralized big brother—not, however, that the big brother's example is always bad; for he is often to be followed with safety, and often is followed, to the great profit of his juniors. For example, the Madras sister is just now bethinking herself of establishing a Lying-in-Hospital upon our plan, and we cannot do better, therefore, than recommend Bombay to give up the lottery and establish the hospital—to imitate the virtues, not the errors of Calcutta.—*Hurkaru, May* 30.

ADDITIONAL BRIGADIERS.

We are very glad to announce, on good authority, that an addition of a Brigadier of the 2nd class has been authorized to the present Establishment; and the object of this addition is that it may be attached to the station of Ferozepore, which it has been determined shall in future be considered a Brigadier's Command. That troops should be permanently stationed on this part of our frontier has long been a desideratum, and we are happy that the necessity of the step has at last become apparent to the Government, and that effectual measures have been adopted for its attainment.—*Courier, May.* 29.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Alexander Johnstone*, McDonald, from London 17th December; the *Marlin*, Thompson, from Glasgow 16th December; the *Adam Lodge*, James, from Sydney 13th March; and the *Ariel*, Warden, from Macao 11th and Singapore 29th April.—*Comml. Adver., May* 30.

It is remarkable that nothing has been said either at Bombay, Calcutta, or Singapore, respecting the Barque "*Virginie*," which sailed from Bombay on the 4th of February last, bound direct for Singapore with a valuable cargo on board. Part of this cargo consisted of three hundred bales of cotton, it is not therefore improbable that on account of spontaneous combution, she may have been burnt at sea. The Captain's name was Barners.—*Ibid*

We understand that the late Right Reverend Fre Antonio de Assumpcao, D. D., Provisor of the Portuguese Mission of Bengal, and Vicar of the Boitaconna Church—has left considerable property behind him, consisting of an extensive Zemindarry at Daccu,—a great number of pleasure boats for the purpose of hire,—*together with* ONELAC *of rupees.* Considering that the Right Reverend Father only enjoyed, as we hear, thirty rupees per month exclusive of his Fees, we imagine, that he studied the art of domestic economy with considerable success. After this, who would not be a confessor?—*Ibid*

Radapersaud Roy, the son of the late Raja Rammohun Roy, who once entertained sanguine expectations of procuring a writer ship through the medium of Sir John Hobhouse, has been employed in the Secret and Political Department by Mr. Torrenst as an examiner, upon a salary of 200 Rs per month this, we believe, is the first instance of a native having been allowed, admission, into that office.—*Ibid*

This day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Stratford*, King from the Mauritius 28th April.—*Ibid.*

As enough has been said in the Tory papers to lead people to believe that the Queen is on unfriendly terms with the Duke of Wellington, we copy with much pleasure the following little paragraph which has been going the rounds and is still uncontradicted:—*Ibid.*

'At the Ancient Concern, which was a rich treat, under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, a very interesting incident occurred, which we are sure it will gratify the people of England to hear. In the tea-room her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge approached the Queen, and said, 'I hope your Majesty will allow me the pleasure of placing the hand of an old friend of mine in your Majesty's to which the Queen assenting, the Duchess led up the illustrious Duke of Wellington, whom Her Majesty most cordially received, and shook his hand with great warmth and kindness. The happy effect on the surrounding company may be imagined.—*Literary Gazette.*'—*Englishman May* 30.

GERMAN OPERAS.

The settlement of Prince Albert in Great Britain has, we observe, been the signal for the revival of German Operas, and for the establishment of a theatre in the vicinity of St. James's Palace called 'THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.' This will be agreeable news for those who, possessing an ear for music, enjoy the enviable prospect of an early return to England; for the works of the Italian masters have been worn so threadbare, and the early appearance of a new Maestro is at present so unlikely, that we must for a long time look to the exquisite German school for all that is novel, at least, if not quite fresh. A very indistinct idea can be formed of the charms of German music by those who have never heard the compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, &c. &c., executed by other than English, French or Italians, with the aid of an occasional German. Such music can only be duly appreciated when an entire opera is in the hands of the countrymen of the great composer,—when, in fact, from the *primo tenore* down to the *imp* who screams his item of *diaplerie* in Der Freischutz. every one has taken his or her degree, under the direction of a Spontini or a Weber, and before some scores of crowded critical German audiencer, one-half of whom, at least, are devoted to the science, and are as highly accomplished as the very professors who seek their suffrages:

We annex the prefatory affiche of the Director of the German Company, who were to appear in England in April last. Those who have travelled through Germany any time during the last ten years and stopped to partake of the luxury of music, will recognise in the *troupe* the names of some of the most distinguished performers on the stage. We would readily give half our Indian luxuries and enjoyment to hear them,—aye even at the expence of imbibing a tun of the *Courier's* 'carburetted hydrogen.'

'THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.—King street, St, James's.—By Special Licence of the Lord Chamberlain.—Here Schumann (Director of the Grand Opera at Mayence) has the honour of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and public generally, that a Series of German Operas will be given at this Theatre during the ensuing season, commencing in April next, for the effective performance of which the most extensive preparations are now being made.

The new Operas to be performed are—Eurydanthe, composed by Weber, Jessonda, composed by Spohr. Natchtlager zu Granada, composed by Kreutzer. Templer and Juedinn, composed by Marschner. Faust, composed by Spohr. Czar and Zimmerman, composed by Lortzing. Ferdinand Cortez, composed by Spontini. In addition to which will be given the following celebrated

Works—Fidelio, composed by Beethoven. Der Freyschutz composed by Weber. Oberon, composed by Weber, Der Zigeunerin Warnung, composed by Bsnedict, Zauberflote, composed by Mozart.

The eminent Singers with whom the Director is in treety to support these Operas, consist of Madame Stocken Heinefetter (Prima Dolna at the Imperial Theatre, Vienna), Madlle. Fassmann (Prima Donna at the Royal Theatre, Berlen), Madlle. Hesselt (Prima Donna at the Imperial Theatre, Vienna). Herr Wild (Primo-Tenore, from the Imperial Theatre, Vienna), Herr Haitzinger (Primo Tenore, from the Grand Ducal Theatre, Carlsruhe), Herr Lehr (Principal Bass, from the Grand Opera, Frankfort), Herr Darxaler, (principal Bass from the Imperial Theatre, Vienna). In addition to which the following first rate Singers, belonging to Herr, Schumann's own Company, will make their first appearance in this country—Madlle. Madame Schumanner, Madame Michalesi, Madame Brassin, Herr Ehlerd, Herr Wolf, Herr Brassin Madlle. Frombach, Malle. Thoens, Madle. Herbord, Herr Herr Schumann, Herr Ernest, Herr Herbold, Herr Froitzheim Herr Hesse, Herr Schneidor, Herr Gotz. The Chorus is composed of 36 of the best in Germany.

The Orchestra will consist of 30 firstrate musicians, director by Herr Ganz (Maitre de Chapel to the Duke of Hesse, Darmstadt). First Leader Herr Schneider, Second Leadere Herr Heinfetter Directon of the Chorus, Herr J. A. Roeckel. Leuder of the Chorus, Herr Schurrer. Pianiste. Herr Beurwolf. Prompter, Herr Gotz. A splendid and entireld new wardrobe has been prepared by the best German costumers.

The subscaiption will be for 30 nights. Acting Manager, Mr. Bunn, to whom (in Mr Schumann's absence all communications are to be addressed.'

THE WATER WITCH.

It is whispered, we know not with what truth, that the *Water Witch*, about whose safety such serious apprehensions were entertained, has made an extremely profitable voyage. The announcement of her safety at any rate, must greatly affect the market prices of the drug; and, we have little doubt, will create a ferment in the speculating portion of the Commercial World, that will set enterprize on the *qui vive* in this abominable traffic.—*Courier May*, 30.

COMMERCE.

We are happy to see by the following statement which we copy from our contemporary the *Hurkaru*, that the shipping frequenting this port has been steadily on the increase during the past ten years—and that the number for the bygone year was greater than any previous. We wish the statement had been fuller, and the nations to which the vessels belonged had also been given, similar to what is published at home, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Arrivals and Departures from 1833 *to* 1839 *inclusive.*

YEAR.	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.	TOTAL.
1830	281	276	557
1831	266	275	541
1832	246	267	513
1833	390	353	743
1834	403	416	822
1835	365	392	577
1836	458	422	870
1837	487	506	996
1838	436	440	876
1839	516	527	1043

A letter dated Benares 23d instant, informs us that the weather there at that time was most oppressive—not a drop of rain."—*Ibid.*

SUDDEN DEATH.

An inquisition was held on Tuesday evening on the body of a European, named Peter Amair, who was sail maker of the ship *Tory*. The circumstances connected with his death appeared from the evidence to be these, the deceased had come on shore on Monday, and returned on board about 7 o'clock that evening. On going on board he appeared to be ill, and requested a shipmate to give him a little water to drink. After dinking the water the deceased went below and laid himself down as if to sleep. A few minutes after, another seaman going below and seeing the deceased lying down, was led to enquire of him what was the matter. No reply being returned he caled out to the deceased again, and again received no answer. And the deceased appearing to be in a state of insensibility, the seaman in question, by the assistance of another, brought him on deck, and placed him along the hatchway. The deceased hear continued insensible, and about ten o'clock was discovered to be dead, There is no surgeon attatched to the vessel, nor was there any medical assistance called in.

The Police surgeon, Dr. Maxton, who examined the body, gave it as his opinion that the deceased had come by his death from apoplexy. The jury, accordingly, without delay returned a verdict of "Died from apoplexy."—*Hurkaru, May* 28.

PENANG.

SIR GORDON BREMER.

The *Madagascar* Steamer may be daily looked for from Calcutta with Commodore Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER C. B. and K. C. H. on board, on his way to Singapore and China; being preceded by H. M. Ship *Wellesley* which sailed on the 16th ultimo from Diamond Harbour and passed in sight of this Island, we are told, on Saturday last.—*Gazette, April* 18.

NEW NAVAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

We learn that Rear Admiral the Honorable GEORGE ELLIOT C. B. the Commander in Chief of the Cape station has been selected to command the naval armament proceeding against China, and that he was to be at Singapore in H. M. Ship *Melville* by the 25th of next month. We augur that the Celestials will not relish another ELLIOT amongst them!—*Ibid.*

RANGOON.

By the Schooner *Flora MacDonald*, which arrived on Thursday night from Rangoon the 30th ultimo, the previous intelligence which was obtained by the *Wave* and *Soorat Jamal* of every thing being in the utmost tranquillity there, is confirmed—although there was a perfect knowledge at Rangoon of the preparation of an Expedition for China, and of its proceeding *instanter* to its destination. The intelligence seemed to create no sensation amongst the Burmese at Rangoon. What may be the feeling, at the Capital of course had not transpired, but it is said, that there was thegreatest disposition of friendship and good will manifest in every act of the Governor of Rangoon towards the British merchants and traders at Rangoon, although the natives complained most loudly against the 'extortions of the Governor, who, *barbarian like*, without any fixed salary for himself and underlings, took every opportunity of applying the screw amongst his countrymen to fill his coffers.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

SHIPPING.—May 19th arrived Schooner *Preveyante Maria Joseph*, J. Casimer, from Cochin—Passengers—Mr. M. D. Savy, Thos. Comarmore, Adelaide Thathe, Sylvane Bazeau, Basticu.—Brig *Rangoon*, Fernando, from Bombay 18th April.—Brig *Sego Ahamed Kiffer Reffy*, C. Rodert, from Nagepatam 10th April.

The Barque *Fairy Queen*, Cousins, for London, eft Colombo Roads on the 19th,—Passengers—Mrs. Onion and 4 children—Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.

The only Ship in our Roadstead now is the *Duchess of Northumberland*, expected to sail in the course of the ensuing week.—*Herald, May* 22.

A PRIVATE letter from a Correspondent in Trincomalie informs us that the *Allalevie* with the last division of the 18th Royal Irish, under the Command of Major Hammill sailed on the 17th for Singapore—and the Brig *Kite* with stores for the same place from the Dockyard Trincomalie sailed on the 18th.—*Ibid.*

WE have received numbers of the *Pinang Gazette* up to the 11th April, and though there is nothing in them to afford much attraction to our readers—yet they contain some interesting accounts respecting the Chinese expedition—The greatest activity prevails in collecting supplies, the large number of 1100 head of cattle and upwards of 1000 pigs together with an extraordinary abundance of sheep, poultry, flour, fodder, and every other requisite having been collected and shipped to Singapore in the short space of a fortnight.

The consequence is that prices have risen enormously for every article in the Bazaar—and a most gratifying spirit of activity and enterprise reigns amongst all classes of Inhabitants,—who, of course, are greatly benefitted by the effects of their industry.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new mode of packing the Baggage of the Cavalry in Marching Order, has been we hear, proposed for trial by thes Commander in Chief. The principal points of difference from the established method are, that the Carpet is to be carried under the Surcingle; the heel ropes slung to a ring on the near side just below the cantle, and the gram bag containing the watering bridle, on the off side in the same manner. We are told that the plan has been highly disapproved of in the 5th Cavalry, but that it is undergoing trial according to instructions received from Army Head Quarters.—A party of the Body Guard and the 33d Native Infantry were to parade last evening at the grand Mosque in Triplicane for the purpose of attending Prince Auzeem Jah Bahadoor to the Tomb of his brother the late Nabob of the Carnatic. As the 33d Regiment was passing the Suspension bridge on its way there, the right chain snapped asunder, precipitating about fifty officers and men into the river. Our informant states that he saw 25 sepoys carried away in doolies badly hurt but that providentially no lives were lost. The Chief Magistrate was immediately on the spot, we are told, but the lateness of the hour precludes all enquiry into particulars.—*United Service Gazette, June* 2.

CONVEYING TROOPS.

The Bark *Ayrshire*, with Detachments of the 1st and 4th Battalions of Artillery, and sick details of the 8th Native Infantry, arrived from the Straits on Saturday evening. The men were disembarked under the superintendence of Captain Taynton, of the Quarter Master General's Office, and the Marine Department, on the following morning. Five of the men died on the passage. One of these casualties happened on the day the vessel arrived in the roads, but they were all old and naturrl cases, the men being sick when they embarked in the Straits. The *Ayrshire* has had a very tedious passage, having been thirty three days in performing a voyage which being a good sailor, she might have made in fourteen. She is indeed so much after her time that, we understand, serious apprehensions for her safety were at one time entertained. The cause of this tardiness is attributable to the vessel's having met with bad weather the day after she left Penang, which obliged her to run into Acheen, where she lay at anchor ten days. After leaving Acheen, she experienced continual rough weather (during which she lost some of her sails) until within two or three days of her reaching Madras. There is one circumstance respecting the *Ayrshire's* late trip which calls, as we think, for comment, viz. that the troops conveyed by her returned under medical charge of an Assistant Apothecary, who, however, respectable in character as a subordinate medical officer, cannot, from his grade, be supposed to possess the necessary skill and experience for so weighty and responsible a charge as that lately devolved upon him. Supposing serious sickness had broken out on board, or any of the men during the stormy weather encountered on the recent voyage had fallen down a hatchway and broken a limb, what a pretty state of things would have been exhibited! Where there are troops there ought always to be a Surgeon, and an Act of Parliament is greatly required obliging every ship conveying detachments of regiments to be provided with adeqeuat professional attendance.—*Herald, June* 3.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

An accident that might have been attended by very disastrous consequences occurred in this city yesterday. Whilst the 33d Native Infantry were crossing the Suspension Bridge, on their way from Vepery to Triplicane, the main (East side) chain snapped asunder, the Bridge lost its balance, and about fifty persons were precipitated into the river.

It appeared on subsequent examination, that one of the three plates, or ropes, of iron which form the chain had a crack about two inches in length, but it did not give way till better than a company of sepoys had passed over the bridge. On the snapping of this chain, the bridge exchanged its horizontal position for a slanting one, as the western chain held it up on one side. The portion of the regiment crossing at the time this occurred of course lost their footing, and were plunged into the watery cavern below. We are glad to hear that notwithstanding the perilous situation in which they were for some time placed, with a very few exceptions, the sepoys sustained no serious injury. The Subadar of the Regiment was amongst the greatest sufferers. Major Campbell, commanding the Regiment, was saved by his horse making a desperate leap from the bridge, (at the moment of it's giving way,) to the southern side of the river. The great anxiety of the Major for his men would not allow of his remaining a mere spectator of their misfortunes. "He flew," says our informant, "to their assistance, waddling up to his middle in the water." The Pariahs who congregated on the occasion rendered, contrary to their usual practice in such cases, very material help, and have been since rewarded by the Acting Chief Magistrate for their trouble.

We know not who the guilty parties may be, but that a great and grievous dereliction of duty is chargeable somewhere cannot be questioned. If the chains and other parts of the bridge had been periodically and carefully examined by competent persons, the untoward occurrence above recorded could hardly have taken place.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

STORMING OF SAMNAP.

(Concluded from our last)

At length my answer was to go back, and sat that the General gave us one hour to evacueya the fort and embark; if, at the end of it, we had not retreated, he would advance with the whole army, (pointing to his ranks), and cut us off to a man. As I had felt so sure, a few moments previous, that I should never get back alive, I felt a comparative relief, and repeated my own counter message, with the addition, that we were too strong to fear the issue, and that we should certainly emicipate their attack, as my Captains were very determined. Now, during the few minutes of this parley, they allowed me to look round me—which I did on all sides. It was evident there were two or three thousand men. The front ranks, however, alone had fire-arms, while the great body bkhind were rather in masses than in line, and armed. after the fashion of the country, with spears and creases—very long spears, by the way (to do battle after the manner, I believe, Colonel Mitchell advocates. in opposition to the musket & bayonet). I certainly return with pleasanter thoughts than I set out with, and exactly reported to Captain Pellew all I had seen & heard—adding that I had observed that the left wing of the enemy was extended a great way across the town towards a road of approach which I had noticed branched off near the fort in that direction, so that we might be able to take them in flank as well as front. It was certainly too late to think of retreating. Our Captain indeed, was for an immediate conset, in spite of their guns or numbers but as we had an hour to decide in, and there was no appearance of any move of the enemy, he decided on sending me back to Captain Harris to explain how things were; and, if he should think it best, bring out our remaining men (leaving merely sentries at the gate and over the prisoners), and, marching down the road I should point out, attack them simutaneously in flank, the onset to commence on Captain Harris's firing our brass gun, at a point of the road about equidistant from the ground the Dutch force occupied. Our two divisions could not see each other from this spot; but Captain Pellew could now see us sally out of the fort, and take the road, which appeared to me as leading to their flank. After half-a-mile down the gentle slope, the whole country was flat, and intersected by ditches—some wet, and some of the meadows near the town itself marshy, as we found on our arriving at the part of the causeway which brought us pretty near the flank of the enemy's line; who instantly, on seeing our manœuvre, formed his wing on us in front, and began peppering us with canister from a field-piece excellently well served, and which wounded several of our men, as we were drawn up waiting for our gunner's discharge of our brass piece, loaded with musket-balls, by way of "killing two birds (if possible) with one stone,"—as it was likewise to be the signal for our joint advance to the charge; but of all the cross-grained animals at a pinch, this brass howitzer of ours proved the most provoking, for *off* it would not go! In vain the gunner coaxed and swore by turns, blew his match, touched the priming, rubbed, stamped, re-primed, tried again,—no, it would not fire! In this dilemma, our men getting killed and wounded at every shot aimed at us, it was of no use waiting any longer for our gun or our signal; and glad were we when Captain Harris, waving his sword, cried out, "Come on, lads—let's make a dash at them." Leaving our clog of a cannon, we ran at them helter-skelter, our Captain leading the way across a wet little meadow, and muddy ditch, that lay between us. Through this we all floundered—some few, I believe, stuck fast—most of us got up to the knees—but we scrabbled on, and soon got among them, which at first sight seemed rather an ugly propinquity, as a large body of the natives made an advance with their devilish long spears to defend their field-piece, on which Captain Harris and the foremost were most intent. I recollect their officers behaved very well. Some of them were cut down at the gun, and there were several encounters hand to hand. Several of our men got spear and creis wounds. As for myself, I remember, after firing my ship's pistol without any particular aim, I shifted him to my left hand, and advanced, flourishing my Toledo skewer. One of our men was close at my elbow, armed with a musket he had got from one of the marines put *hors de combat* at the moment, just as Jack had got his last leg clear of the Slough-of-Despond ditch, when the array of spears close to us were broken and dispersed, or mixed up so with us that they could not run for it. Three of their spearmen made towards us two, with their spears full on us, at a sharp run. To turn or attempt to evade them, was out of the question—nor was I at all cunning of fence—but, presenting my empty barrel, and sword, I set my teeth firm in full expectance of a poke. Jack jobbed out his bayonet at full stretch; but the poor fellows, who, I do believe (now), were only intent on getting off, drove past us without aiming a blow; for the which I felt peculiar satisfaction. There was, however, no time for thinking, as close on all sides the fighting was going on, and several of the poor Malays were shot and cut down close to me. One I shall not forget, who, as he ran across us, was stabbed with the bayonet by one of our men, who met him full tilt It was evident he was flying—but carrying his spear might excuse the act in such moments of excitement, though it disgusted me more than anything on that day; nor could I help exclaiming against it at the moment Indeed, many of these poor native troops met their death near the gun, and beyond where our party met Captain Pellew's as they were running off. It happened luckily enough that Captain Pellew had advanced exactly in time to attack the front when we did the flank. From the time we reached them, the field was ours on both sides in less than a quarter of an hour, and their whole force dispersed and vanished,—all but the unlucky ones lying about the field, and on the main road, dead, dying, and wounded. In the advance up the road, near the bridge, Captain Pellew was more roughly handled than we were. Between twenty and thirty of our men were killed and wounded, chiefly from the fire of the fieldpieces,—while the Dutch lost more than a hundred killed and wounded. The officers were taken prisoners; but the natives taken were allowed to go to their homes; for in fact they fought all as much against their wills as against their interests. In this skirmish, and at the fort, we had, I think, six or seven men killed, and about twenty wounded, some very severely All the ghastly wounds which met my eye while in action on the field had little or no effect on me; but later in the day, attending the amputations on our men, in one of the houses which served us as a hospital, made me sick as death. One poor fellow particularly riveted my attention, while he was losing his shattered leg high up the thigh: he soon died. Such sights are dreadful. Some of them begged hard to keep their limbs, though in a hopeless state: and I do think, had I been wounded, I would not have consented to amputation,—better twenty times die—and so I have always thought, and always shall. Besides, death is not at all certain. I have known men recover, and keep aheir arms and legs whole and well, in spite of the surgeon's judgment from appearances; and nothing in favour of it but a dogged obstinacy, rather to die. On this occasion, not one of the officers were wounded; and for my own part of the good luck I thank God! So, too, I am happy to say, my conscience accuseth not me of inflicting wounds or death on any individual, French, Dutch, or native, in the said fight. Not that I am bound to know what became of the ball out of my pistol! I trust it went, Heaven-directed, into the mud. Now, considering the lame and impotent conclusion of all our bother, maiming human beings, or putting them out of the world *lawfully*, would have been the greater pity, if not the greater sin,—with which comfrotable reflection (having got nothing) I am consoled. The day our own, we marched into the town amidst the hearty congratulations of the whole place and country; and soon the country people flocked in with all sorts of good things to market. And when our men were looked after, their wounds dressed on the spot, and a good meal served to them—as they were rather ravenous,—the Captains and us officers betook themselves to Government-Houses where we feasted on the very cheer originally intended for our prisoners. However, all was now cordiality, congratulation (of each other), and rejoicing, at the happy termination of our midnight invasion. An order was sent off (the boats manned, and sent on board) to the 1st Lieutenants, to bring the ships to an anchor in the Bay, as near us as possible, to *consolidate* our temporary. Government By these simple good people we were at once hailed as friends; and expect our bloody field, and the wretched fruits of it in the hospital, every thing and every body was dressed in smiles. The command of the Fort was given to one of our Lieutenants; and I think Captain Harris remained as Governor *pro tem.*,—though Captain Pellow, and all of us, remained on shore some days, on the various duties which now devolved on us, tranquilising the fears of the remoter country, &c., and communicating with our forces on the east (adjoining end of Jawa, at Sourabaya, which fell into our hands about the same time. On the whole, I believe our little conquest of the two frigates was considered as a valuable and timely *diversion* by both our Commanders-in-Chief, who had had some hot work at Batavia before the island submitted, of the particulars of which we were informed on our shortly afterwards joining the squadron in Batavia Roads.

On looking back to those days, however, all impressions weaken by the lapse of time. The beauty and fertility of that island—its lofty mountains, and its smiling plaains—its smooth seas—its fine climate (though very hot)—its industrious and well-disposed inhabitants, hailing us as enlighteneds and deliverers!—the importance of of its situation, commanding the great thoroughfare to the innumerable islands and inexhaustible commercial riches of those seas, and strengthening our neighbouring Indian possession, as well as our trade to China,—looking back, I say, to these facts, I shall never cease to regret the weakness, or rather the reckless folly, after some years' possession, which confirmed its known excellence and utility to us, of our giving it up to the Dutch again. There was right-down injustice to the inhabitants by this imbecile act: and to talk of the *equity* of giving up a conquest is to talk nonsense, and in the teeth of the right by which all conquests are held. How came it ever in the possession of the Dutch! Or if we must chatter of "equity," or right or wrong, why is it that the unfortunate *inhabitants* of distant countries are not consulted! But I am sorry to say, not only in the East, but nearer home, at the end of a long and bloody war, we enacted, diplomatically, a very silly game, and that, too, when that game was in our own hands!

The consequences are thickening on us, to the prejudice not only of our Island's welfare, but that of our Colonies. We are shut out from all benefit from our *friendly* neighbours on the Continent more absolutely than during the war! Under the mask of "*friendly relations*" they dislike and prohibit us, leaving us, nothing for our pains (except our enormous debt incurred!) but our Colonies—in this case (of Java) our finest and most valuable island, given up to be turned into a means of annoyance, as it is, against our trade, and against any sort of influence in those seas, as if to make our absurdity the more glaring and the more bitter to our silly selves.—*United Service Journal.*

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POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING; 12TH JUNE, 1840.

Bombay Gazette Office, 4 P. M.

THE *Mary Mitcheson* from Aden the 24th May arrived this morning. An attack on the Turkish wall was made by about 4000 Arabs on the 21st at about one o'clock in the morning. The Turkish wall is nearly 3 miles from the Town, and crosses a neck of land from low water mark to low water mark, at each end of the Wall is a Battery mounted with Guns with three sorts of small bastions. Colonel Capon and the Political Agent were in expectation of an attack and had ordered a picket of 100 men to the back of the Hill of Jubuldee, to remain until the Moon went down, when they were to retire within the Batteries. All was still until half past one. The moon had gone down at 12, and the Tide had ebb'd, when the Sentry on the left Battery saw them stealing round it and fired off his Musket and gave the alarm. The Arabs divided, part seized upon an old Buggalow (which is used as a Battery and fitted with guns and wall pieces, and which is high and dry at high water mark, and from which the troops had been withdrawn), and begun to fire from her on the Gun Boats and Fort. Another body rushed up the Hill of Jubbuldee and opened fire from thence, while a third rushed to plunder the Tents which had been left standing and took about 75 Soldiers Jackets and 3 Horses. A fourth party of about 50 also got upon another Hill and annoyed the Gun Boats from the rear. The fire was returned with great effect from the 5 Gun Boats under Commodore Haines, and the Batteries and the Howitzers did famous execution. About 100 were killed and wounded, and they were burying their dead all the next day as was reported to the Political Agent by Spies. The men in the Fort on the left were anxious to rush out and charge the enemy, but were very wisely restramed by their Officer as the probability is, that so small a body would have been overpowered in a hand to hand fight with swordsmen. The action continued until 20 minutes past 4 A. M. We had only 7 wounded, 2 Europeans, and 5 Seapoys none dangerously. As soon as they saw day light approaching, they made off carrying their dead and wounded with them; one fellow who had stolen a double barrel'd gun loitered behind, and was struck by a shot on the hip close to the Fort. He survived half an hour. The gun was recovered. One of their Sheiks also was found dead close between the Fort and Low water mark. The Arabs who got into the Buggalow stole her wall pieces and carried them off. The Troops, Seamen &c. behaved with great gallantry, and an eye witness states it to have been a most animating scene. We should think the Arabs will have had enough of their night attacks. In order to make our description intelligible to those who do not know the place, we have lithographed a plan of the Fortifications and attack, which we circulate to our subscribers with this.

The *Circassian* is waiting for the Steamer from Suez to bring down the Mails. She expected to leave about the 5th instant, and may be looked for here on the 18th.

The *Mary Mitcheson* experienced dreadful weather coming down. She had three strong gales of wind with Thunder, Lightening and heavy rain. Off Socotra, it was so violent that the fore top sail was blown clean out of the bolt ropes.

Ships at Aden.—The *Circassian* from Llanelly discharging Coals and the Block Ship *Charger*.

The *Berenice* was not seen on the voyage.

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Sketch of the Plan of Attack on the lines at Aden by the Arabs on the 21st May 1840